REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,291.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
For Annum	Rs. 40	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.	,,	2 8
Third do.	,,	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.	
Second do.	4½ ,,	,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,,	,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable or special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs.	1 0
Each succeeding line	,,	0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied a Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. AFRICA, 2,031 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. G. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 9th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

	Sept. 1875.		Sept. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	9	Leaves Colombo	18
,, Ratnagherry (Calbadewee Bay)..	10	,, Galle	19
,, Carwar	11	,, Negapatam	22
,, Mangalore	12	,, Madras	24
,, Cannanore	13	,, Vizagapatam	27
,, Tellicherry	13	,, Bimlipatam	27
,, Calicut	14	,, Calingapatam	28
,, Beypore	14	,, Gopalpore	29
,, Cochin	15	,, False Point	29
,, Alleppey	16	Arrives CALCUTTA Oct.	1
,, Tuticorin	17		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritimes and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSSAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, DUBBIER, BAGO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHRIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

	Sept. 1875.		Sept. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	8	Leaves BUSREH	20
,, Kurrachee	15	,, Mahomerah	20
,, Muscat	15	,, Fao	20
,, Bunder Abbas	17	,, Bushire	Oct. 1
,, Linga	19	,, Linga	6
,, Bushire	21	,, Bunder Abbas	8
,, Fao	23	,, Jask	11
,, Gwader	11	,, Gwader	11
,, Mahomerah	23	,, Kurrachee	15
,, Busreh	Arrive 24	Arrives BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th September 1875, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4
Suez	35	23		8
Port Said	38	24		9
Messina	50	34		14
Naples	50	34		14
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles	52	35	Without Wines	14-10

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 25th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For head-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,
Bombay, 30th August 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL FRIDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

THE full-powered favourite Steamer MACEDONIA, Captain Laird, will be dispatched for Liverpool on the 10th September. This Steamer has superior First-Class and exceptionally good Second Class accommodation, and carries a Surgeon, Stewardess and efficient Staff of Stewards.

The Macedonia made the passage out in 27 steaming days, averaging 10 Knots, and may be depended upon to make a quick run Home.

FARES.	First Class.	Second Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	,, ,, 300	,, 200

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.

THE following or other First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

Cargo	Steamer	Tons. H.P.	
Do.	DIDO,	1,300, 150,	about 5th Sept. 1875.
Do.	do. ARETUSA,	2,500, 12 ,	about 5th Oct. 1875.

These Steamers have no room for Passengers.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.
6, Bombay Green, 9th August 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Sept.
THIBET	C. H. Eastley	2593	400	3rd—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3763	600	14th—Southampton.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	2833	530	17th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward.	3742	600	24th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th August 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 6th September 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TEHERAN, (2,869 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is withdrawn from the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, 3rd September 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 25th August, 1875. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE.

MONTHLY SAILINGS BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as undernamed, and will be despatched from Bombay (or Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	From GLASGOW, Saturday.	Liverpool, Saturday.	Bombay, Friday, 10th Sept. Wednesday.
TRINACRIA	4th Aug.	14th Aug.	6th Oct.
EUROPA	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
ITALIA	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	8th Dec.
MACEDONIA	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	29th Dec.

If inducement offers more frequent sailings will be arranged. All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptions ly good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic service.

	Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.	Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	,, 300	,, 200

A reduction of 15 per cent will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to the Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 17th day of October 1873, and made between Davidas Purshotumdas and Ramdas Mercknlall of the first part, the said Davidas Purshotumdas of the second part, Bhai'asa Goverdhundas, and Lalldass Goverdhundas of the third part, and the Mortgagees therein mentioned of the fourth part will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co., Auctioneers, at their Auction Room in Apollo Street, No. 12, Fort, on MONDAY, the 6th day of September 1875, at 4 o'clock P.M., by order of the said Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors in one lot :—

Istly.—All the estate, interest, claim, and demand of them the said mortgagors, Davidas Purshotumdas and Ramdas Mercknlall, as sons, heirs, and legal representatives of Purshotumdas Framjeewandas in a partly satisfied decree in suit No. 152 of 1870, in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, against Nanabhoy Framjee Cawasjee Banajee, of Bombay, and which decree still remains unsatisfied to the extent of Rs. 1,46,908-3-9 up to the 31st of July 1875 ; and.

2ndly.—All that the estate, right, title, and interest of the said Davidas Purshotumdas as the purchaser of the share and interest of the said Nanabhoy Framjee Cowasjee Banajee, sold by order of the Nasick Court under and by virtue of an attachment issued to execute a of the aforesaid decrees, in all those pieces of parcels of land or Inam villages, called Pavaee, Tirandia, Kopali, Puspoli, Toongatey and Saki, situate in the sub-District of Salsette in the Zilla of Thanaah.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their Auction Rooms, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd September 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

ધી બોમ્બે બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કારપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

धी बॉंबे बरमा ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन लिमीटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 2, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of September proximo, at half-past three o'clock in the Afternoon, for the following purposes :—

1. To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
2. To sanction a the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
4. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 31st August 1875.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of these valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as

EYE GLASSES,

COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c.,

and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight*. Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver*. The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise-shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS,

CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.
Horse-shoe Spectacles ; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.
Spoon-shape Spectacles ; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.
Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORPHEUS OPERETTA COMPANY.

SATURDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER,
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.
Under the kind Patronage of
THE BOMBAY CLUB.

FOR THE SPECIAL BENEFIT OF
MESSRS. NORVILLE & HOGARTH,
Late Principal Tenor and Baritone Vocalists of the
ORIGINAL CHRISTY MINSTRELS,
ST. JAMES'S HALL, LONDON.
On this occasion they will be assisted by
MR. R. JOHNSTONE
and several Distinguished
BOMBAY AMATEURS.

THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS.
TEN PERFORMERS FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY.

MR. HARRY LESLIE
Has consented to appear for
THIS NIGHT ONLY
As
BRUDDER BONES.

Mr. J. O. PIERCE will sing for the last time
THE TRIAL OF THE GAEKWAR.

HARRY AND LOUISE LESLIE
will appear in a
DOUBLE SONG AND DANCE,
Selections from
MARITANA.

The Entertainment will terminate with the new Burlesque on
LA SOMNAMBULA,
FOR THE LAST TIME.

Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9-15.
Carriages may be ordered for 11 P.M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	,, 3	Pit	,, 1

Family Tickets to admit 3 to Dress Circle, Rs. 10.
Tickets and Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CELLA, arrived from Liverpool, are requested TO PAY FREIGHT and SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature. As the cargo will be landed in the Sassoon Dock, CONSIGNEES can obtain delivery of their GOODS there, and early application is requested. No CLAIM for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless PASSED by the CAPTAIN before the DEPARTURE of vessel.

DAVID SASSOON & Co,
Agents s. s. Cella.

Bombay, 2nd September 1875.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS.—WANTED, a FIRST CLASS MASTER to take COMMAND of an IRON SHIP. Apply personally at once, with Testimonials, to Captain BREBNER, Shipping Master.

2nd September, 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SLIPS ON THE BHORE GHAUT.

NOTICE is hereby given that AFTER TO-DAY the PASSENGER TRAIN which leaves Bombay at 6-50 A.M. and is due at Poona at 3 P.M., and the Train from Poona at 9 A.M., due in Bombay at 5 P.M., will RUN THROUGH over the BHORE GHAUT without INTERRUPTION.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd September 1875.

SILVER JEWELLERY.

LOCKETS.

NO. 1, OVAL LOCKET, 2 inches long, 1½ inches wide, with Monogram A. E. I. and Chased Edges, Rs. 25.

NO. 2, OVAL LOCKET, 1½ inches long, 1¼ inches wide, with Monogram A. E. I. and Chased Edges, Rs. 20.

NO. 3, OVAL LOCKET, 1¼ inches long, 1 inch wide, with Monogram A. E. I. and Chased Edges, Rs. 17.

NO. 4, OVAL LOCKET, 2 inches long, 1½ inches wide, with handsome Beaded Band down centre, Rs. 25.

NO. 5, OVAL LOCKET, 1¾ inches long, 1¼ inches wide, with handsome Beaded Band down centre, Rs. 20.

NO. 6, OVAL LOCKET, 1¾ inches long, 1 inch wide, with handsome Beaded Band down centre, Rs. 17.

NO. 7, OVAL LOCKET, 2¾ inches long, 2¼ inches wide, perfectly plain and very neat, Rs. 25.

NO. 8, OVAL LOCKET, 2¼ inches long, 1¾ inches wide, perfectly plain and very neat, Rs. 17-8.

NO. 9, OVAL LOCKET, 1¾ inches long, 1¼ inches wide, perfectly plain and very neat, Rs. 13 8.

NO. 10, OVAL LOCKET, 1¼ inches long, 1 inch wide, perfectly plain and very neat, Rs. 9-8.

NO. 11, OVAL LOCKET, 1¼ inches long, 1¼ inches wide, very unique, quite plain with flat sides and Edge, Rs. 15.

The above Lockets are each adapted to contain 2 Portraits.

CROSSES.

NO. 12, CROSS, 3½ inches long, very neat and handsome, Rs. 12-8.

NO. 13, CROSS, 2¾ inches long, very neat, quite plain.

NECKLETS.

NO. 14, NECKLET, with Medallions of Assyrian Winged Bulls, Rs. 15.

NO. 15, NECKLET of VINE LEAVES and GRAPES, with Bead Edge, Rs. 7-8.

NO. 16, NECKLET, SHELL PATTERN, with Beaded Edge, Rs. 7-8.

NO. 17, NECKLET, SPHYNX HEAD PATTERN, with Ring for Locket, Rs. 7-8.

NO. 18, NECKLET, VERY HANDSOME PATTERN, 3 Curb Chains joined, with Ring for Locket, Rs. 15.

NO. 19, NECKLET, SAME AS ABOVE BUT LINKS MORE OPEN, and Ring for Locket, Rs. 15.

NO. 20, NECKLET, VERY HANDSOME FLUTED PATTERN, and Ring for Locket, Rs. 25.

NO. 21, NECKLET, VERY HANDSOME, SPEAR HEAD PATTERN, and Bead Edge, Rs 7-8.

NO. 22, NECKLET, VERY MASSIVE CABLE PATTERN, can be separated and used as a pair of Bracelets, Rs. 27-8.

NO. 23, NECKLET, HANDSOME FLUTED PATTERN, richly Chased, Rs. 9.

NO. 24, NECKLET, OPEN PATTERN, quite pretty. Rs. 7-8.

NO. 25, NECKLET, HANDSOME CLOSE CURB PATTERN, 1 inch broad, Rs. 10-8.

NO. 26, NECKLET, RICHLY CHASED, raised Medallions, Rs. 12-8.

NO. 27, NECKLET, HANDSOME LEAF PATTERN, looks very pretty on Black Velvet Ribbon, Rs. 7-8.

EARRINGS.

NO. 28, EARRINGS, Pretty Shell Pattern, with Drop in centre, and Bow on top, Rs. 10-8.

NO. 29, EARRINGS, Pretty Shell Pattern, with Drop in centre, and Buckle on top, Rs. 7-8.

NO. 30, EARRINGS, Plain Silver Ball suspended from square link Chain, Rs. 10-8.

NO. 31, EARRINGS, Very Neat Fluted Ball Pattern.

NO. 32, EARRINGS, Handsome Beaded Oval Rings, Rs. 12-8.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO RS. 10.

WATSON and Co.,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORPHEUS OPERETTA COMPANY.

NOTICE.

OWING TO THE
EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS
NECESSARY FOR
MESSRS. NORVILLE & HOGARTH'S BENEFIT,
THERE WILL BE
NO PERFORMANCE ON FRIDAY NIGHT.

BHOWNUGGUR MILLS AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September, 1875, at 3 P.M., to CONFIRM the "SPECIAL RESOLUTION" passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on Saturday, the 21st August 1875, at 4 P.M.

By Order of the Directors,
FORBES & Co,
Secretaries and Managers.

UNDER GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.
THE
ROYAL TOURIST.

FROM THE
FIRST NOVEMBER NEXT,
AN ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL,
CALLED THE
"ROYAL TOURIST,"
WILL BE PUBLISHED
BI-WEEKLY.

IT will be the size of the GRAPHIC, and its ARTISTS have been engaged from the Staff of that paper and the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Special Correspondents of well-known ability will accompany HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES and supply the ROYAL TOURIST with letter-press of the first order.

As the ROYAL TOURIST will be devoted entirely to chronicling and illustrating the tour of the Prince of Wales in India, it will be published only for six months.

The subscription will be Rs. 25 in advance, and an issue of 500 Copies IS ALREADY GUARANTEED.

Since the ensuing season will inevitably be a most brilliant one, and as the appliances for producing magnificent illustrations and splendid letter-press in the office of the ROYAL TOURIST will be unequalled in Asia, the Proprietors of that journal will also publish every evening a paper entitled the "ENTRE-ACTE."

This expensive and novel production will be devoted to illustrated descriptions of, and *critiques* upon, the Theatrical and Operatic World in the Metropolis of India during the season 1875-76. An issue of 2,000 COPIES IS GUARANTEED.

The subscription to the "ENTRE-ACTE" will be only Rs. 10 for six months. Twice a week portraits will be given in CHROMO, while the daily Illustrations will be produced by means of Wood Engraving and Lithography.

The Office of the ROYAL TOURIST is at 3, Chowringhee.

All Cheques, Money-orders and Cash remittances of every kind to be sent to Messrs. Nicholls & Co., Financial Agents, 8, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Communications of a business nature and letters relating to the Editorial Department should be addressed to

WALTER RODWAY,
3, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Among the indirect blessings we shall owe to the Prince's visit may be classed a new illustrated paper entitled the *Royal Tourist* which will chronicle the events of the tour as well as immortalise the most striking of the scenes in connection with. home *Rajahs, and other distinguished patriots and royalists who spend their money in fireworks and illuminations, will have the pleasure of seeing their ancestral palaces in print, under the most favourable circumstances.* From what we know of the arrangements, it may be taken for granted that the PAPER WILL BE ALL IT PROFESSES TO BE. It will be an advantage to India to have a local illustrated paper which can do justice to many of its most striking scenes and most attractive natural and artificial features. It has often occurred to us that an Indian illustrated paper, which would accurately depict sporting incidents of all kinds, give archæological and other details, and make the local pub ic intimately acquainted with the most interesting nooks and corners in the country, would be a decided acquisition, and perhaps the *Royal Tourist* may, when its special work is accomplished, LEAD UP TO SOMETHING PERMANENT.—*Indian Statesman, Calcutta.*

One of the effects of the forthcoming visit of the Prince of Wales to India will be the temporary, possibly even the permanent, introduction of a class of newspapers that may be called the new to India. A paper is projected, to be called the *Royal Tourist*, for the production of which special correspondents and artists are said to have been engaged. The paper is to be of the size and style of the *Graphic*, and *Illustrated London News*, a size and style of the *Graphic*, and *Illustrated London News*, a form that may be said to have proved itself the most acceptable to the public by which those papers are so largely supported. The announcement of the new venture has one point that indicates only an experimental stage. The paper is to be published only for six months, during which the country will be in an exceptional state of excitement, and will furnish exceptional scenes for the exercise of graphic art and descriptive writing. The experience of these six months will probably determine whether the new paper will vanish with the visitor, or take a new position under a more distinctive title. It may be doubted whether the dead-alive existence called Indian life would furnish matter for such a per odical. It is one of those things that can only be settled by experiment ; and we fear that the difficulties incident to such an undertaking will be found almost insuperable. However, the attempt is to be made, and it will be satisfactory to see India take one more step forward, and that to a branch of journalism which at first sight presents exceptional difficulties. However, the venture may prove one more of the many anomalies of this strange country.—*Indian Daily News.*

WACHTER & Cie.,
EPERNAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

IN introducing their Brand somewhat particularly to the Indian Public, Messrs. WACHTER & Co., who have for many years enjoyed extensive Patronage in the United Kingdom, the Australian and other Markets, desire to call special attention to a few of a series of flattering Communications they have been honoured by receiving from the Gentleman of Her Majesty's Cellars. To these they have added a few Extracts from the journals of the day, and with such Testimonials they venture confidently to ask for a share of the Indian Trade, satisfied that they will be able to meet the wishes of the Consumer through the Agency of the oldest Wine House in India, Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., whose long acquaintance with the country, its requirements, &c., will place this beyond a doubt.

Messrs. W. & Co. would add that as the Prince of Wales is shortly to visit India, they have shipped ample supplies to meet the demands of those whose privilege it will be to entertain His Royal Highness.

Messrs. WACHTER & Co. have also been instructed to place on board the SERAPIS a supply for the use of H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES ; while Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. will hold, in a few weeks, stocks of the same Wines, which they confidently anticipate will be as much appreciated in India as they are in England.

WITH reference to the above, we have the pleasure to inform our Constituents that a SUPPLY of this CELEBRATED BRAND is to hand ex s.s. TIMOR. Price Rs. 46 for a dozen Quarts, and Rs. 48 for 2 dozen Pints, with all charges added.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
Bombay, 27th Aug. 1875.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S. SPECIAL KIT

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 16 8	Children's White Cotton Socks from doz	6-8 to 12 8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8	Warm Gloves	1 8
Overland Suits	25 0	Heather Merino do	6-8 to 12 8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8	Mits	1 8
Warm Suits	30 0	Travelling Caps	3 8	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to 6 0	Mufflers	2 12
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35 0	Travelling Sea-skin Caps	6-8 to 8 8	Cash Bags	6 12	Pins, Coat	1 0
Dressing Gowns	9 to 20 0	Travelling Hats	3-8 to 4 8	Courier do	4-8 to 12 8	Sailors' Knot	1-8 to 3 0
Pyjamas	3 0	Cardingan Jackets, very warm	9-8 to 12 8	Money Belts	8 8	Ring	1-8 to 4 0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 12	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Sovereign Boxes	3 to 4 8	Sponge Bags	1 8
White do.	4 8	Pillow Cases, each	1-4 to 2 8	Tiffin Baskets fitted	16 to 22 8	Sponges	8 8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8	Blankets	each 10 8	Air Pillows	5 0	Soap Boxes	1 8
English Cambric do.	4 0	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	19 to 15 0	Travelling do	1 8	Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 8
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8 0	Razais or Quilts	5 8	English Feather do	7 8	Aramatic Vinegar per bot	2 0
Silk and Wool do	8 8	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23 4	Do. Horse Hair do	7 8	Tooth Brush Guards	0 10
Spun Silk do.	11 0	Solid Leather do	49 0	Folding Camp Bedsteads	35 0	Do. Brushes	0 10
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to	6 0	Extra Large do	75 0	Cork Mattrasses	19 8	Nail Do.	0 12
Gents' Under Pants 4 to	8 0	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Cotton do.	15 0	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	2-8 to 12 8
Gents' Cotton Socks doz.	8 8	Extra large do	24 0	Rug Straps	1-8 to 2 8	Razors, Ivory Handles	3 8
Worm do.	15 8	Gladstone Bags	35 0	Waterproof Coats	10 0	Do. Strops — 3-8 to	5 8
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6 8	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	12 8	60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0	Nail Scissors	1-8 to 1 12
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13 8	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0	42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8	Champagne Tags	8 8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9 8			Linen Faced Collars	0 12	Pocket Knives	2 8
				Linen Collars doz.	6 0	Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0 12
				Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0	Shaving do. Stick	1 0
						Overland Chairs, best Beech	6 to 12

TIGER CLAW, SWAMY, SILVER AND GOLD TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY, VERY SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS.
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

BRITISH TABLE LINEN AND TOWELS.

AT MODERATE COST, FOR CASH.

From our arrangements with one of the first Belfast Manufacturers, we are now enabled to offer these Goods at the following Low Rates :—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
DOUBLE DAMASK NAPKINS—Washed and Hemmed for immediate use. Spot, Lily, Fern or Ivy Patterns, rich centres { 5/8 / 3/4 }	10 12 / 12 8 / 13 8 / 15 0	12 0 / 14 0 / 15 0 / 17 0
SUPER DOYLE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 2ND SEPTEMBER 1875.

Reuter's closing telegram of yesterday evening reports the Liverpool Cotton Market as "flat and prices drooping, arrival prices 1/16d. lower." Spot quotations are unchanged, but it is evident that the feeling is very dull, and when that is the case the official quotations do not always represent the exact position, especially at a time like the present, when with large supplies pressing on the market, sales are often forced at a considerable reduction. To-day's market opened steadier, probable sales 12,000 bales.

Yesterday's message from New York makes no change in the price of Mid-Uplands. Gold and Exchange on London have both fallen ⅛. The statistical year for the new American crop commenced from yesterday and are long the receipts will again begin to attract increased interest. Yesterday the figures were 1,000 bales against the same quantity on the corresponding date last year, and 2,000 bales in 1873.

In the London General Produce Markets there was little change yesterday. Coffee was quieter at the same quotations. Cochin Cocoanut Oil is 5s. per ton lower. Seeds unaltered. Consols this morning are quoted at 94⅛. Bar Silver is still 56½d per oz.

The allotment of the Council drafts on India in London yesterday gave £483,000 to Calcutta, £14,000 to Madras and £203,000 to Bombay, all at an average of 1s 9·73d, tenders on all three places at 1s 9·16d receiving 7 per cent of the amounts applied for. These rates are almost exactly what we suggested yesterday, and the effect has been as we anticipated. The market has just been a shade firmer, but there has been no additional disposition to do business. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...	1s. 9d. 25-32 per rupee.
do.	6 months' sight	1s. 10d. 5-32 to 3-16 "
Credits	3 "	1s. 10d. 5 32 "
Documents	3 "	1s. 10d. 7-32 "

On Calcutta we do not hear of any business. GOVERNMENT PAPER continues in active request but at unchanged rates, say Fours Rs. 102; Fours and a half, Rs. 103; Fives and a half, Rs. 108½, all buyers but no sellers.

The SHARE MARKET continues dull but without actual change in values of any importance.

The heavy rains stop business in COTTON for which prices are quite nominal, no purchases for export being reported.

FREIGHTS are steady but unchanged. For measurement £2 5 may be quoted and Wheat £2-6 3 to £2-7-6. The Accrington is completing her filling up at £1-18-9 to £2 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are steady, but prices show no quotable change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p.c.	Agra Bank	92½
20,000	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	698½
5,850	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,170
40,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	250
40,000	281½	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
40,000	250	all	5 p.c.	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	113
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	455

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,350	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,353
800	2,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,700
300	2,000	all	...	Bhowanagur M. & P. Co.	1,450
400	2,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,975
2,400	150	150	10	Broach Mills	160
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	775
1,000	1,000	all	100	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,190
1,500	1,250	all	100	Fleming S. W. Co.	925
1,400	1,000	all	100	Great Eastern	1,040
1,000	1,000	all	50	Hindustan S. W. Co.	925
750	1,000	all	100	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,055
...	800	all	...	Khandesh Spinning	820
350	1,250	all	100	Madras Spinning	860
...	...	all	500	Madras U. Spinning	875
2,800	1,500	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,490
3,000	1,000	all	100	Muir Spinning	1,110
4,000	625	all	50	Oriental	650
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	630
1,000	1,000	1,000	200	Soonderdas Spinning	930
800	1,000	250	125	Do. do. ¼ share	235

For share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,130
7,500	150	all	...	Prem Land & Pier Co. Ld	95
1,750	2,000	2,000	200	Mazagon Land	625
6,000	1,400	all	45	Do. Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	215

RAILWAY COMPANIES

	£20	£18	7 10	s p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
	£25	103	14	6	Do. New £20 Shares
	£20	65	7	3	do. Ditto
	£25	21	13	1	do. Ditto
	100	1,000	do.		B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.
	£15	190	9	15	do. Do. New Shares

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200	p. c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.
200	2,000	1,100	50	p. c.	Albert Co., Kurrachee
100	500	all	15	p. c.	Albert Ginning Co.
250	1,000	200000	...		Alfred Mills Co.
150	12,000	11,000	200	p. c.	Apollo Press Co.
175	1,000	all	...		Bellary
155	50	all	60	p. c.	Berar Company (New)
1,000	350	all	200	p. c.	Indian Press Co.
400	250	all	25	p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.
400	500	all	374	p. c.	Carwar Co.
200	250	all	...		Cocanada Press Co
200	1,000	all	175	p. c.	Colaba Press Co.
500	300	all	Nil.		Dholera P. & G. Co.
552	1,000	all	...		East India Press Co.
150	5,500	Rs.	200		Fort Press Co.
300	2,000	2,000	15	p. c.	Framji Cowasji Press Company
300	500	all	100	p. c.	French Press Co.
2,150	...	1,400	100	p. c.	Imperial Press Co.
2,125	400	350	60	p. c.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.
600	2,000	5,000	...		Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.
120	..	1,500	250	p. c.	Prince of W. Press
300	50	all	100	p. c.	Sassoon's Press Co.
400	500	750	45	p. c.	Scinde Press Co.
300	1,000	750	...		Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.
150	850	all	12	p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.
650	1,000	..	125	p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.

* For share, for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION

		Date L'dation.			
...	96	1191	...	Bank of China	1
...9	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240	ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation
1,000	50	all	4½	pct.	Bombay Gas Company
800	1,000	all	200		Bombay Steam Mill Co.
500	500	300	30	ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.
3,150	300	150	8	p. c.	Malabar Company, Ld
4,000	50	all	4	ps.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.
1,200	500	all	30	ps.	Treasher & Co.
12 ...	250	all	40	ps.	Vegua Patent Slip

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 29th August 1875.

	Open, 1,278½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		57,766	12	0
Merchandize		2,06,333	0	0
Electric Telegraph		602	0	0
Municipal Trains		612	8	0
	Total Rs.	2,65,313	4	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278½ miles	Total Rs.	1,87 130	6	2
	Increase Rs.	78,182	13	10

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS" Aug, 30th.

THERE has been a better feeling in business generally, and market prospects may now be said to be more encouraging. Money remains in steady demand, if not in full request, and the market charges for accommodation are fairly maintained. Supplies are gradually becoming larger, and higher terms have been paid for laying them down, although the rates for *Sterling* here have been somewhat less favourable to importers during the mail. Government Paper fell about three-sixteenths per cent., but has rallied again. Shares are still difficult to sell, and any animation in the markets scarcely probable before the holidays. In Exports more doing generally. Indigo crop a short one. A stronger and decidedly better feeling in the British Cotton Piece-goods Import market.

The rates of interest and discount, both in the open market and with the Bank of Bengal, remain as they were a week ago.

The public call on the Bank during the week shows—

Deposits, decreased	Rs.	9,18,000
Loans, increased	"	5,00,000
Credits, increased	"	6,93,000
Together,	Rs.	16,61,000
Less Discounts, decreased	"	7,47,000
Leaving	Rs.	9,14,000

as the public demand during the week. That was met, as well as an increase of two and a half lakhs to the investment account, chiefly by the addition which was made to the Treasury balances.

Now that fuller business prospects are once more developing, it is probable that a much greater degree of strength of means, than has for a long time past existed with capitalists here, will now be provided. There are evidences of this already, in the recently higher prices paid in London for media of remittance for Eastern markets. These larger supplies have become necessary, and are being timed accordingly to meet not only the probable, but the certain larger trade requirements of the next few months. The Jute trade is already brisker, and will be a full one. Indigo will scarcely reach 80,000 maunds for the season, but prices will probably be high. The Grain trade has been, and probably will be, for the rest of the year, larger than usual. In various directions in fact, trade relations distinctly point to a full average employment for money as the year advances. Such requirements could not have been met by the existing low state of resources which has been remarked for a long time past, without leading to very high charges for money. Capitalists are in fact preparing for better times, and are still able to do so on advantageous terms. The Bank of Bengal is only moderately strong for the time of year, with a comparatively small loan and discount business. The fact is owing to the low range of the public deposits. That circumstance has for some time past prevented that very low prices for money which we'd otherwise have ensued. It was not expected there would be any change in the Bank's terms of business last week, nor is any probable next Thursday. As the annual holidays approach, and their accompanying special requirements in native quarters, the rates of interest and discount will become firmer.

Exchange on London has not fulfilled the expectations of some buyers. There has been no strength in the rates throughout the mail, and drawers generally have been unwilling to transact business unless on lower terms. From 1-10⅝ to 1-10-3/16 per rupee for Bank Bills at six months' sight, the closing quotation for last mail, 1-10⅛, became the best for buyers for this mail; three months' sight giving way to 1-9¾, and on demand to 1-9-11/16 to 1-9¾. First class six months' sight Credits at 1s. 10-3/16d, and Document Bills at 1-10⅛ to 1-10-5/16. It is probable with the improved position of the import market, if that continues, that a large demand for bills will again arise, and that with the supplies of silver advised on the way, it may check the advance in rates which was otherwise taking place. There is, however, the facts in connection with the future and the so frequently spoken of reduced state of the resources of capitalists here, that the periodical drawings of the Secretary of State may—for a time—continue insufficient in extent to meet the current requirement of this market, and replenish means to the full extent estimated. This will augment the demand for silver, and give firmness to the price in London, if it does not even cause a further advance there, as the renewed purchases in that market recently, for Indian remittance, have done already. Anything in the direction of even a temporary restoration of the equilibrium in the par of *sterling* exchange, depends chiefly, if not entirely, on the promotion of the demand for silver in the London market. If through any circumstances, the merchandise imports to India, were to fall in the year, say to the extent of the present range of the Secretary of State's drawing on India, £14,000,000 for the year, to fill up the gap in the trade account, silver would have to be resorted to. That would be precisely the case if no change took place in the merchandise figures of the trade account, and the Secretary of State's drawings were to be done away with. The question of the effect on Indian national economy of the resumption of the consequent large imports of silver, is not now entered on. Its influence on exchange, through the enhancement on the price of that metal, which is the source of supply, which is the base for calculation by the capitalist here in its exchange relation with gold in London is dwelt upon.

On *France* the rate for Bank Bills at three months' sight is 2/ 30c. per rupee.

On *China* 218-8 to 219 Rupees is the rate for thirty days' sight paper, but pending the ninth opium sale, there is nothing transacting.

On *Mauritius*, 592 cents per rupee at thirty days' sight remains the rate.

On *Bourbon*, 25 francs per hundred rupees at sixty days' sight.

On *Bombay*, par to 100-2 remains the rate for on demand and 99-4 for sixty days' sight Bank Bills.

At commencement of the week a decided downward movement took place in the prices for Government Paper until Fours were offered at 101-13. Buyers then came forward and as sterling rates showed weakness, prices materially advanced to 0102-9 and small sums up to 0102-4 per cent.

Since then the market has been steadier. The amount of paper offering, has not been large, and some considerable purchases have been made in Bombay, during the week, on this market account. The next instalment of the new loan is due on Wednesday, but as there is now no very large amount left to pay up its effect will not be apparent. The closing quotations are—Fours 102-0 to 102-2; Four and a half of 1872, 1-2-14 to 103-0 and Five and a half 101-4 to 103-8.

We have little, if anything, to add to recent remarks on the Share market. The local Banks continue to exercise the same judicious restrictions on undue operations. That policy literally ties investment movements down to actual capacity, and has bred the saving of the market, for the present time, from serious consequence. There is scarcely any speculative movement, for the simple reason that speculators cannot find accommodating buyers to pay them the profit on their venture in the higher prices which the speculative purchasers themselves are the chief, if not the only promoters of. Business is depressed, and will remain so for some time to come. In the meantime dividends are growing. Jute Mill prospects, if not much improved, are steadier. Tea results are very promising.

In *Bank Shares*, the transactions reported have been—Bank of Bengal at Rs. 1,420. Bank of Upper India at 120 cum-dividend, and National Bank at 114.

Railway Stocks.—Very difficult to place again. East Indian obtainable below the published quotations.

Coal Concerns.—Sales of New Beerbhoom at 112 to 114 for cash and 113 to 115 for time. Raneegunge Association at 94.

Miscellaneous Shares.—Carew Co., contributory scrip, at 3 premium. Bonded Warehouse at 300 to 350. India General Steam at 390 to 400. Howrah Docking Co. at 185.

Spinning Mills—Jute Mill shares have not found more favour. Harrisgores sold at 95 to 95-8, and a small lot at 98. Calcutta Jute sold, and to be had at 107. Fort Gloster at 73. Howrah Mills, contributory, at 28 discount. Seebpore Jute at 78 and 77. Bowreah Cotton at 87 cash, and 94 time. Goosery Cotton at 224.

Tea Shares.—The business has been small in these, but prices stand fairly well, with few pressed sales. Bishnauth contributory, at 108. Central Cachar at 155. Dehra Doon at 84. Darrune at 80 for time. Singell at 107 down to 105 for cash, and 107 for time. Upper Assam at 27.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s *s. s.* BURMAH, 675 tons Captain T. Sanders, sailed yesterday for Goaut and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Carwar.—Mr. E. Jones and servant and three deck passengers.

THE *s. s.* CELLA, 1,666 tons, Captain W. Holmes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (31st July), calling at Port Said, via the Suez Canal, with the following cargo :—224 kegs nails, 402 bales twist, 15 cases wine, 62 packages piece goods, 11,173 bundles and bars iron, 5 bales corks, 315 tons coals, 25 cases brass, 19 packages earthenware, 39 packages color, 1,002 bundles hoops, 50 casks disinfecting powder, 4 packages beer, 225 boxes tin plates, 100 casks fire clay, 100 boxes brandy, 191 packages hardware, and many other packages of merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. David Sassoon and Co.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Cella (s)	Holmes	Liverpool, July 31.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Columbian (s)	Reeves	China, &c.
	Ophir	Custer	Tutico in
	Burmah (s)	Sanders	Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

Aug. ARRIVAL.

29 British Viceroy ..... Southcott ..... Liverpool, May 26.

Aug. DEPARTURES.

29 Ethiopia (s) ....
Tibre(s) ....
Botanist ....
Hospodar ....

MADRAS.

Aug. DEPARTURE.

28 Rajpootana(s) .... Bombay.
Mirzapore (s) .... Suez.
30 Asia (s) .... Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS—SEPTEMBER 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zante s, 5 cases toys, Jan Mahomed Lutiff.
Timor s, 12 sheets lead, B and A Hormusjee; 5 cases hams and 3 cases bacon, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM LONDON.

Clara, 17 cases matches, Abdoolabhoy Abdoolally; 38 matches, Tyabally Sultanally.
Teheran s, 10 bottles quick silver, Tyabally Chandabhoy & Co.

FROM VENICE.

Geelong s, 2 barrels vinegar and 1 case wine, Farnham & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 2ND.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Accrington, 168 bales cotton, Dyal Morarjee; 62 bales cotton, Nursee Goculdass; 23 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.
Macedonia s, 50 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha; 97 bales cotton, Raili Brothers; 104 bales cotton, Cawasjee Nanabhoy; 134 bales cotton, V Lilladhar; 1 bale cotton, Soonderjee Ragowjee; 35 bales wool, Mooljee Goculdass; 125 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolsidass & Co; 38 bales cotton waste Curremchund Premchund.
Zante s, 40 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 559 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Dido s, 249 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Thibet s, 10 cwts wheat, and 56 lbs ground nuts, Ewart, Latham & Co; 10 boxes silver coins, The C M B of I L and Claim.

FOR NEW YORK.

Magdala, 20 cases m of pearl shell, Dosabhoy Merwanjee and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s, 2 chests chaudroos, Volkart Brothers; 19 cases fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram; 4 bales twist, Bamdass Khimjee & Co; 12 bales cotton wast, Dornjee Sorabjee; 25 chests opium, Sowl D Motilall; 10 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co; 10 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee & Co; 2 packages sharkfins and fishmaws and 44 bags fennel seed, Mahomed Nuthoo; 14 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 75 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co; 19 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola N Mahomed, 8 chests pium, L Heeranund; 5 chests opium, C Bomonjee & Co; 26 chests opium, H A Esmail & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Theran s, 30 chests opium, Sewlall Motecelall; 17 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 31.

Yates, Captain, Bombay 7th Regt, from sick leave, from England.

SEPTEMBER 2.

Forteath, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 1.

Ward, Major, Bombay R A, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

SEPTEMBER 2.

Pringle, Lieut, Bombay 56th Regt, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 1st September 1875.

The following para of the Army Regulations is published for the information and guidance of all officers of the Bombay Army :—

Section 16—Para 43.

All officers, Medical as well as Military, "however employed," on visiting the Presidency, whether on duty or leave, shall immediately report themselves "personally," at the office of the Brigade-Major of the District, and, in like manner, when quitting Bombay on the day prior to that of their intended departure. The only exception to this Rule will be in cases of officers arriving at or departing from Bombay on medical certificates, when the same must be sent in writing.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment :—

17th Regt N I—Capt J G Gillmor, Staff Corps, to be 1st Wing Sabalterns, vice Capt Coulson.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, Lieut E G H Bingham, R Battery 4th Bde R A, is directed to proceed to England at once, having been appointed to the Cadet Company at the Royal Military Academy.

Capt F Adam Depy Assist Qr Mr Genl, Sind District, is directed to join the class of Garrison Instruction at Poona, and will travel expeditiously at the public expense.

Surg G Wate, Indian Medical Department, is placed on general duty, Bombay.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Arty—Veterinary Surgeon F C Boulter (8 Battery C Bde) to Mesmpore, for 14 days, from the 16th Aug 1875, on medical certificate.

Royal Arty—Lieut A F England, (8 Battery 9th Bde) to Poona for two months, from the 20th Aug 1875, on medical certificate.

2nd Foot (1st Battalion)—Paymaster (Honorary Major) G Blurton, to England, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation to app ar before a Medical board.

5-15 Foot.—Lieut D A Blest, to England from date of departure, in anticipation of the sanction of the C in-C in India.

19th Foot—Lieut C N Jones, to England, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation; to appear before a medical board.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
(*Bombay Government Gazette*, September 2.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from date of departure, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Capt J Grierson, S C, Depy Controller of P W Accounts, N W P.

The following promotion in the Ordnance Dept is made :—

Maguire Sergt Wallace Howard to be Sub-Conductor from the 15th Aug 1875, in succession to Mullins, pensioned.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years from date of departure in Nov next, under Rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Surg W Nolan, M D, Civil Surg Aden.

The services of Maj J Burns, S C, having been placed at the disposal of Govt for employment in the Commissariat Dept, that Office should report himself for orders to the Comsy General.

In continuation of General Order No 596, 11th Aug 1875, the undermentioned Officer of the Bombay Army is permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G O C C No 1473, 1873 :—

Col St J O'N Mutw, S C, Ordinary Pension £456-5, Annuity £419-6, date of Retirement 30th Aug 1875, to be paid in England.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—

Lt J Carruthers and Conductor S Brierley.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd A Polehampton is appointed to do general duty at Poona from the date of the expiration of the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No 10, of the 9th June last.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Maj G C Grant, Dist Judge, Hyderabad, was, on his return from furlough, allowed subsidiary leave from 26th to 30th May 1875, both days inclusive.

The appointment of Mr A D Pollen as Acting Judge of Ratnagerry is cancelled from the 15th June 1875, and he is from 5th June 1875, as published in Govt Notification dated 23rd July 1875.

The appointment by the Coroner of Bombay, under the provisions of Section 38 of Act IV of 1871, of Mr Richard Appleton Robinson Shipsey as Deputy Coroner of Bombay, has been approved by the Secretary of State in Council.

Under the provisions of Section 28 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), Rao Saheb Krishna Mukram Atmaram, subordinative judge, 1st class third grade, Subordinate Judge of Ye la, in the Tanna Dist, is, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 50.

Mr W H Crawford, Judge of the Office of Senior Assist Judge and Sessos Judge of Belgaum for the detached Station of Kaladgi on the 21st inst, before office hours.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C E Lawson, Supernumerary Asst Collr of Kaladgi, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from such date as he may avail h mself of it.

Mr Bapoo Furshotum, Dist Depy Collr of Khandesh, is allowed privilege leave of absence for forty days.

Mr A P Young, Asst Supt, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Mahratta Country, is allowed sick leave for two years under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, Second Edition. He is also allowed subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days from the 19th inst.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr M J M Shaw Stewart is permitted to resign H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment from the 23rd Nov next.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Wordsworth, Principal Elphinstone College, has been allowed one month's leave, on urgent private affairs, from the 24th Sept 1875.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONER NORTHERN DIVISION.

Capt O Probyn, Supt of Police, Khandesh, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month under Section 21 of Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, from such date in the current month as he may avail himself of it.

Rao Saheb Waudeoy Lumbhoy, grant Mamlatdar of Chopra, in Khandesh, to be third grade Mamlatdar of Pimpalner, in the same Dist, vice Rao Saheb Madhavrao Deji, retired.

Rao Saheb Vasudeo Mahadeo Vaidya, Vernal received charge of the Office of First Asst Collr, Broach, in the forenoon of the 13th inst.

Mr Bapoo Furshotum delivered over and Mr Kashavlal Hiralal received charge of the Office of Dist Depy Collr, Khandesh, in the afternoon of the 15th inst.

Mr William Allen delivered over and Mr A K Nairne received charge of the Office of First Asst Collr, Tanna, in the forenoon of the 18th inst.

Rao Saheb Raghu Brahmagir, Probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar of Murbad, in Tanna, is confirmed in his appointment.

Capt W T Brown, Dist Supt of Police, Ratnagerry, has been allowed 20 days privilege leave of absence, under Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, from such date after the 18th inst as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr H Webb, Supt of Panchgani, is allowed one month's privilege leave from such date in Sept next, as he may avail himself of it.

NOTIFICATION BY THE SURGEON GENERAL, BRITISH FORCES.

Asst Apothecary D B Fonseca, No 105, transferred from the Indian Medl Dept, is appointed to the Deolali Depot, and will travel expeditiously by rail from Bombay at the public expense.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE SURGEON-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst Apothecary D B Fonseca, No 105, is transferred to the British Medl Dept vice Percoha Jamsetjee, No 100, resigned.

Native Medl Pupil Vitt-l Narayan, No 708, Dispensary, Patan is allowed sick leave from 11th Aug 1875, to 11th Sept 1875 to proceed to Satara.

First Class Hospital Asst Ellapa Kasradee, No 800, General Duty, Poona, is appointed to officiate with the Sappers and Miners, Kirkee, vice First Class Hospital Asst Kisson Sing, No 353, deceased.

Third Class Hospital Asst Narsapa, No 608, Jail Hospital, Tanna, is allowed one month's sick leave, on medical certificate, from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay; his duties during his absence being performed by Passed Native Medl Pupil Shaik Mohamed Ahmed, No 683, who will travel by rail at the public expense.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER

Mr F B Young, appointed Probationary Asst Supt, 8 M C Revenue Survey, joined his appointment on the 24th inst, before office hours.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Sept. 3	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M
Kurrachee	" 3	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian via Kurrachee	" 3	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	" 3	3 P.M.	No after.
China	" 3	3 P.M.	packet.
Mauritius and Reunion	" 3	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 24	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that, as till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 2 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Fund Pier Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3-30 p.m., and registered at 1 p.m.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 p.m., and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under—

5 P.M.		5 P.M.
Friday ..... Sept. 3	Friday	Sept. 17
" ..... " 10	"	" 24

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 9 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is isoptional, and allcovers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pie
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday	Sept. 6	Tuesday	Oct. 5
"	" 20	"	" 19

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday	Sept.	18	
"	Oct.	16	

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

TO CALCUTTA.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations, below Carwar per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, will be despatched from Bombay on every Thursday during the monsoon. Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails.		*Supplemental Mails.*	
Friday	Sept. 24	Friday	Sept. 3
		Monday	Oct. 4

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Wednesday and Saturday.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the Steamers touch at Gunder, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail will be despatched on every *Wednesday* during the monsoon.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th April 1875 and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	8 P.M
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Countryes.	12 NOON.	0-30 P.M.	10-30 AM.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as for Poona, Dhrun and Panwell	5 P.M.	5-30 A.M.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	6 P.M.	7-30 P.M.	5-30 P.M.
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Ratnagerry, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	9 A.M.	12 A.M.	8-30 A.M.

Registered letters and bonghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

REPORTED REFUSAL OF THE NIZAM TO MEET THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, 1st September.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

The Nizam of Hyderabad refuses to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during the approaching visit.

A NEW LAND POLICY.—REDUCTIONS IN THE ASSESSMENTS.

POONA, 2nd September.

In pursuance of the Resolution of last October announcing a new land policy, four resolutions will be published immediately, reducing the revised assessements in Madeh, Indapoor, Bhimturi and Pundherpore talookas. The reduction on the general average of revised assessments is very considerable, being from forty to sixty per cent. of increase made at revision. Special attention has been given to lowering the valuation for the assessment of poorer soils.

THE RIOTS COMMISSION.

Mr. Auckland Colvin and Mr. Lyon having arrived in Poona, the Riots Commission will sit at once, and report regarding the alterations required in the Civil Procedure Code.

Mr. Richey prepares a special report for the Bombay Government of measures required to relieve actual distress.

THE SCRUTINEERS' MISTAKE.

Government is taking legal advice concerning the Scrutineers' mistake at the Bench election of Corporationers.

LORD NORTHBROOK AND THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

H. E. the Viceroy has subscribed one thousand rupees to the European General Hospital Endowment Fund.

THE COTTON DEPARTMENT.

The Bombay Government had nothing to do with the continuance of the Cotton Department. They recommended, in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the Cotton Frauds Commission, that the Department should be abolished from 1st July, but Lord Salisbury agreeing with Mr. Ravenscroft, the only member of the Commission favourable to the Cotton Frauds Act, insisted that the Department should be perpetuated.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales visits Indore.

POONA REGATTA.

Poona Regatta entries this year are below the average. Neither Bombay nor Madras competes. Civil Service boat withdrawn owing to the accident to Reid, one of the crew, who fell from his horse and broke two ribs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SIMLA, 2nd September.

At the meeting of H. E. the Viceroy's Council to-day, Sir William Muir introduced and explained the Opium Bill which was referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Hobhouse obtained leave to introduce the Merchant Seaman's Amendment Bill.

RAISING OF THE SIEGE OF TREBIGNE.

RAGUSA, 2nd Sept.

The Turkish troops have succeeded in raising the siege of Trebigne.

The insurgents, after a slight resistance, retreated into the mountains.

18,000 Bosnians are fugitives into Austria.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 2nd Sept.

The S.S. Kashgar, with outward Indian mails, sailed for Bombay at 3-30 yesterday afternoon; and the S.S. Lombardy, for Galle and Calcutta, sailed from here at 5-20 yesterday afternoon.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has arrived and will remain here until the 10th instant, when he proceeds to Zanzibar.

LONDON, 1st Sept., Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed flat and prices drooping. Arrival prices 1/16 lower. The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dholleras 4¾d.

3 per cent. Consols for Account 94⅜

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872.... 104

Bar Silver 56¾

Arrival—Helen Scott.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 2nd September, 1-55 P.M.—Weather clear Wind S. W. Ther. 82. Fall of rain 15 cents.

CANARA, 2nd September, 5 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind. S. 2. Ther. 83. Bar. 29·88.

TUTICORIN, 2nd September, 5 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind W. moderate. Ther. 88. Bar. 29·80.

VIZAGAPATAM, 2nd September, 5 P.M.—Weather clear. Wind S. W. strong. Ther. 86. Fall of rain 25 cents.

BABOO NARENDRANATH SEN, Solicitor, Calcutta, has been sworn in as a Notary Public. This is the first instance of a Bengali being admitted as a Notary.

A HOUSE has been prepared for the Sultan of Zanzibar at Aden, and he will be the guest of Government during his stay at there.

THE Freemasons of Bengal propose to erect a Masonic Hall worthy of the Capital of India. An association has been started for this purpose, and a capital of Rs. 1,50,000 will be raised to be divided into 1,500 debentures of Rs. 100 each. The building will cost Rs. 1,10,000.

WE are glad to notice that the G. I. P. Railway advertise to-day that the trains from Bombay to Poona and *vice versa* will run through over the Bhore Ghaut as heretofore without interruption. Both lines have been cleared at last of the 5,000 tons of rock which lately slipped from the side of the overhanging hills.

WE are glad to hear that rain has at last fallen at Ahmednugger, where it was much wanted. Three inches of rain fell in twenty-four hours at the beginning of this week. At Seroor also there has been a heavy downpour. On Tuesday last, writes a correspondent, the rain had been falling heavily for four days, and seemed likely to continue. It has come very late; still, it will do a great deal of good and will save the bajree crops, now struggling for existence.

THE Government of India is in no hurry about Burma affairs if the following statements, taken from the Allahabad paper, be correct:—"Colonel Horace Browne will report himself at Simla on his return to India, and then probably proceed on his twice-deferred furlough. Colonel Browne is said to be of opinion that he may pass a year or two at home and then be back in more than ample time to take part in any action likely to result from the Yunan inquiry."

RAO BAHADOOR BECERDASS UMBIDASS, the Banker of Ahmedabad, has written to request Major Walsh to put down his name for a donation of Rupees fifty, and a subscription for one year only of Rs. 25 in aid of the fund for the proposed Society for the Protection of the lives of Sailors. Rao Bahadoor Becherdass Umbidas is the leading man at Ahmedabad and is well known for his public acts of benevolence. He lately built and endowed the Female Training College at Ahmedabad.

FROM the news report from Aden, from the 19th to the 25th August, we learn that the s.s. Colombo left Point de Galle on the 25th July, and arrived at Aden on the 17th August. She ran short of fuel on the 9th of the latter month, and commenced to burn all spare wood including the after derrick. She made for Socotra and anchored off Tamarada on the 12th, expecting to be able to find firewood there. As none could be obtained she sailed for Aden consuming about 1,370 bags of ground nuts.

IT is rumoured at Simla that immediate action will be taken in promoting garrison instruction and initiating a system of military education in the army in India. The Director General of Military Education in England has compelled the increase of garrison instructors in India, and it is probable that to carry out the objects in view, all officers now on staff employ, and who have not been through the course, will be obliged to quit their appointments and join the garrison-instruction class at the beginning of the coming cold season.

AN expression of the satisfaction of the Government of India has been communicated through the Governor-General's Agent, Rajpootana, to the Dholepore Dubar, consequent on its having agreed to make over, free of cost, the land required for the portion of the Gwalior State Railway passing through Dholepore territory; for transferring the necessary jurisdiction; and for the surrender of transit duties on goods passing through on the line. A bone of contention, however, has arisen in regard to the question of the payment of royalty demanded for the quarrying of sandstone, but this it is confidently stated will be amicably settled, and to the advantage of the Dholepore State.

THE international conferences of the friends of Christian Church Union were opened at Bonn on Aug. 12. Upwards of thirty prominent clergymen of the English and American Churches were present. Dr. Dollinger inaugurated the proceedings with a discourse upon the connection of the dogmatic controversy between the Greek and Latin Churches with the whole development of ecclesiastical history. The conference afterwards proceeded to consider the points of discussion between the Old Catholic and Eastern Churches. This debate was carried on under the guidance of Dr. Dollinger, and the discussion was extended to the scheme drawn up by the latter for confederation and intercommunion.

AMONG other changes in the Punjab this autumn the *Pioneer* reports that the Umballa District will be vacant owing to Mr. C. P. Elliott going on furlough in October. Colonel J. Fendall, who is a First-class Deputy Commissioner, and is without a permanent district, will, in all probability, succeed him. Either Colonel Mercer or Captain Gordon Young will get the much-coveted Kangra District on Colonel Paske's departure. Colonel O. J. M. Farrington, Commissioner of Rawul Pindee, goes home in December. His division will fall to Mr. Arthur Brandreth. As Mr. Gero Ouseley comes out in that month he will oust Mr. James Macnabb, who, it is said, will take Mr. Brandreth's place as Commissioner of Mooltan.

A SPECIAL train conveyed the Acting Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, and all the principal officials connected with the Railway to Goalundo on the morning of the 27th August, returning to Calcutta in the evening. The object of their visit was to see the extent of damage done, and they were just in time to see the last of the costly protecting "Spur," the last piece of which disappeared under water shortly after their arrival. A portion of the running shed has also gone, and there seems no hope of saving any part of the buildings; so the work of demolition is going on rapidly, bricks and material being removed from the ground as fast as a numerous staff can pull the buildings down. There are some rumours that the terminus is to be removed four miles nearer Calcutta.

THERE is at last, the *Englishman* states, some prospect of an early realisation of the long projected scheme of a Zoological Garden for Calcutta. Sir Richard Temple, who fully recognises the importance of such an institution, has determined on taking up the land lying on both sides of the road leading into Belvedere for the purpose, and, if the public will only extend their support, there is no reason why the Garden should not be ready in time to be opened by the Prince of Wales. It has been proposed that the capital for starting should be raised by donations, and that the annual expenditure should be defrayed by annual grants from Government and the Municipality of Calcutta; from entrance fees; from funds raised by establishing a Zoological Garden Society, and from profits on an import and export trade in animals, the income from which sources was estimated at about Rs. 40,000.

THE latest telegrams received by the Sanitary Board in Constantinople and published in the English papers, announce a decrease in the number of cases of cholera at Antioch and Damascus. At Damascus, from the 20th to the 26th July, there were 680 cases and 531 deaths, and at Antioch, from the 19th to the 26th of July, there were 56 cases and 114 deaths. The cholera, in a sporadic form, has appeared at Aleppo, where, from the 19th to the 26th of July, 39 cases occurred and 20 deaths. It has also made its appearance in several localities between Aleppo and Alexandretta, causing a panic in that district. There have been no cases in the districts between Damascus and Beyrout, or between the former city and Saida. The port of Saida itself as well as Beyrout and Tripoli, are also free from this epidemic. The Sanitary Board has sent two or three doctors to Syria and others will be sent off very shortly.

CHARLES HILES, a ticket collector on the G. I. P. Railway, employed on the Nizam's State line, died in the Civil Hospital, Secunderabad, on Monday evening from injuries received on the preceding Thursday. It appears that the deceased was travelling in the down mixed train that evening, and when it was nearing the Hoossain Saugor Junction he got out of the break van, and stood on the foot board, to see the action of the break blocks: at this moment the train came to a girder bridge unobserved by Hiles, who was struck by the top plate of the bridge, and fell from the train over the bridge into the culvert below. The blow from the plate, it is supposed, fractured his thigh, and his head and spine were severely injured by the fall of about 25 feet. The train being backed, he was conveyed on to Secunderabad, a dresser from the Residency Hospital being telegraphed for to meet the train at Hyderabad. Drs. Trimwell (Civil Surgeon) and Corbett, 107th Regt., did all in their power for the unfortunate youth, who was 18½ years old.

ALREADY there is very active canvassing going on for the post of Vice Chairman of the Calcutta Justices, and whether the right man turns up or not, there will be no lack of men to select from. There is one danger that we should like to see avoided, remarks the *Indian Daily News*; and that is, the Justices promising their votes to candidates who call upon them. Justices cannot in common fairness pledge themselves to vote for the first, or any other man, who presents himself to ask for support. The proper course is to regard the vote as a trust held in the interests of the rate-payers to be exercised on their behalf. This can only be done faithfully by wanting to see what candidates come forward, and from the whole selecting the best man. To promise votes on personal grounds, or to oblige friends, is not a due discharge of duty, and seldom results in the desirable course of putting the right man in the right place. The office is a very responsible one, and the fact that there are many people who would like the salary is no proof that there are many men who are suitable for the post.

THE Simla Correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes as under about the late Colonel Colyear:—"The Chemical Examiner at Lahore does not appear to have been able to make anything of the suspected substance found in the late Colonel Colyear, and has, I am told, sent to Simla for further information. Suspicion was first aroused by the discovery in the stomach of a considerable quantity of some dark green vegetable which could have formed no proper part of the strict diet on which deceased was being kept by the medical adviser who had been attending him for some days before his death. This vegetable cannot be identified by the analysts. Considering how difficult medical science finds it to cope with the subtlety of the native poisons, I do not suppose that even if the Colonel was the victim of foul play, it is at all within the bounds of probability that the crime will be brought home to anybody. I hear that his affairs are in a very unsatisfactory state. His sole executor had been at variance with, or at least estranged from, him for the last twenty years until a very short time before he died. The gentleman who bears his name is the illegitimate son of a medical officer. Colonel Colyear had (as I dare say you have heard) been divorced from his wife, and though he took her back, I believe he never re-married her. Under these circumstances I am told by one who should know the law that there is no legal claimant to a valuable portion of his house property which was not, it is said, mentioned in the will. Taken altogether it is a pretty kettle of fish to fry,' and no doubt the Administrator-General of Bengal will ultimately step in and find room to assert his rights".

NUMEROUS as are the extraordinary criminal trials to which the peculiar morals and manners of the Mormons of Utah have given occasion, the charge brought against John D. Lee, a Mormon Bishop, for directing the massacre of 150 emigrants is one which for humanity's sake we would gladly disbelieve. Lee, however, has been arraigned on this charge at Beaver, in Utah, and witnesses have testified against him. The massacre took place eighteen years ago. The emigrants had passed through Salt Lake City in peace, had made large purchases there, and had got more than three hundred miles on their way to California, when they were attacked by armed men disguised as Indians, and not a man of the party escaped. The charge against Bishop Lee was that he ordered this most inhuman of murders, and one of the strongest features of the case is that among the witnesses against him is another Mormon Bishop named Smith. There is no doubt that Smith did occupy a position of great responsibility at one time in the Mormon community. He has indeed asserted that he, and Lee Higbee, and others, were members of a Mormon Council, in which the massacre was planned, and he admits being present when it was executed. The prosecutors appear to have accepted his evidence against himself with more confidence than that against his colleagues. Lee in turn has made a statement in which he fixes the responsibility upon some Mormon military commanders. In these circumstances, the jury, up to the latest advices, had been unable to agree. While the precise assessment of the guilt attaching to more or fewer of the persons under accusation at Utah may be difficult, the fact that Mormons accuse Mormons, and no others, of the murder, cannot be overlooked. Happily, a thoroughly lay—or, as Brigham Young would say, Gentile—authority is now established in Utah, as this trial proves, and much that has been laid to the charge of the Mormons in past days would now be impossible in the Territory.

REGARDING the Goalundo works erected on the banks of the Ganges to protect the terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway, and which were swept away by the floods a few days ago, we may quote the following from a contemporary:—"Not a few people in Northern (and other parts of) India will perhaps pause to call to mind where Goalundo is, and what the Ganges has to do with it. They may, however, remember that the Eastern Bengal Railway was constructed to bring the produce of the rich valley of that river to Calcutta. The terminus originally selected was Kooshtea, about 45 miles up stream from Goalundo, and distant about 107 miles from Calcutta. Subsequently it was thought that if the large traffic in goods derived from the boats plying on the Ganges was so valuable, it must be worth while to establish a similar port on the Brahmapootra, and the end of the deliberations was the construction of the Goalundo extension. The whole Eastern Bengal Railway passes through country liable to inundation, but this extension traverses particularly dangerous ground, as it runs parallel to the course of the Ganges, whilst its terminus is at the confluence with the Brahmapootra river. Now in India the confluence of two large rivers, subject to violent floods, has always been considered a perilous point. The flood in one river rises above that in the other, and a consequent disturbance takes place in the currents, causing changes in the channels, and frequently erosion of the river banks, which the peculiar nature of the soil encourages. So great are these changes sometimes that the entire geographical features of a district are altered. The possibility, then, of disaster from such an occurrence was fully recognized when Goalundo was decided upon for the terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway, and in order to protect the station what is technically called a spur was thrown out into the river. But man only proposes, for although expense was not spared, nor was engineering talent wanting to render this spur as effective as possible, within the last few days the Ganges has swept this defence away. Happily, by the forethought and activity of the local authorities and engineers employed upon the line, the inhabitants of Goalundo had been moved in a body, and, so far as movable materials are concerned, the property of the Company was also saved.

BOMBAY.

ASSAULT.—Jewra Jarjee and another Hindoo were fined Rs. 3 each, by Mr. W. Webb yesterday, for having assaulted a man named Dhondee Bhudoo.

THE EUROPEAN ADULTERY CASE.—The case of S. W. Wilzanski, a municipal engineer v. his wife, Anna S. W. Wilzanski and C. Thomson, a street-roller driver, was called at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, and remanded until the 24th instant.

"FOR BETTER OR WORSE."—A Mrs. Massey yesterday obtained a summons against her husband, who is, we believe, a European, charging him with neglecting to support her. The case is to come on for hearing on the 7th instant before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Senior Magistrate of Police.

STEALING FROM A CHILD.—Gungaram Sutwa was yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, sentenced to receive twelve stripes for having stolen an ornament from the person of a child. Rama Luximon, who was charged at the same time with the same offence, was sent to jail for three months.

TORTURE.—Ramyan Bhadoor, a rockwalla, was yesterday brought before Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court, and charged, on the instance of police inspector Sweeney, was brought before the injured man yesterday, and identified by him in the presence of W. Webb, Esq. the acting Senior Magistrate of Police.

A REPUTED THIEF.—Shaik Salim Rushtak, who was described on the charge sheet as above, was brought before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday morning, and charged with having stolen a small quantity of coal belonging to Rustomjee Sorabjee. Although caught in the act of taking the coal, the prisoner pleaded not guilty. He was, however, convicted and sent to jail for six weeks.

WILFUL DISOBEDIENCE.—A seaman named David Davis was sent back on board his ship, the Galloway, yesterday morning by Mr. W. Webb, he having been brought before him by Constable Ingram and charged with the above offence, his Worship having first obtained from the captain a promise that he would allow the prisoner to come on shore should he wish to make any complaint.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 31st ult., was 287, being 49 less than in the preceding week, 15 less than the total of the week ending 1st September 1874, and 39 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 273 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 23rd August, 1875, was Rs. 23,97,306; add silver received during the week Rs. 3,92,753; no new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 27,90,059. There is in addition 10,69,995 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

KEEPING A HOUSE OF ILLFAME.—A Hindoo widow was yesterday charged, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, with having kept a house of illfame at Girgaum Road. Mr. Sorabjee appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Hurryshunker for the defendant. After a lengthy hearing of the case his Worship cautioned the defendant against repeating the offence, and ordered her to discontinue using her present residence for such purposes.

THE PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION FUND.—A correspondent has pointed out what is, apparently, a mistake in the list of subscriptions to the Prince of Wales Reception Fund. On Monday the name of Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote appears in the list for Rs. 250, and in the list published yesterday his name appears again for the same sum. We may add that the same mistake, if such it be, has been made with the name of Mr. Luckmidas Khimjee who is credited on each day with the sum of Rs. 400.

AN AFFECTIONATE WIFE.—Jewraz Doongersey, who described himself as a broker of old gunny bags, laid an information before the Senior Magistrate of Police yesterday, charging his wife Lunze and his mother-in-law, Dhunkeree, with stealing Rs. 150 worth of ornaments belonging to him. He also charged the woman Dhunkeree with enticing his wife away from him for unlawful and immoral purposes. He states that he has been six years married, and has lived on good terms with his wife until the 28th of July last when she absconded. The Magistrate ordered summonses to be issued against the defendants, and also a search warrant to enable the Police to recover the stolen property.

HIGH COURT.—Yesterday at the High Court, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green, Mr. Jardine moved absolute a rule granted against one Dialchund Golabchund on the 6th of August last. He stated that he had made the same motion a fortnight ago, but the defendant had asked for time that he might file an affidavit. An affidavit had now been filed, but it merely stated that the correspondence annexed was the correspondence which had taken place between the solicitors. Mr. Farran, for the defendant, asked for a fortnight or three weeks' more time, as there had been some difficulty in filing the affidavit owing to the property, referred to in the plaint, not being distinctly specified. The defendant was making search for the deeds to the property which he believed was referred to, and they would undoubtedly show his right to it but it was difficult to find out all the particulars of his title in a moment. The plaintiff was simply a man who had long been in possession of the premises and now claimed them as his own. He had shown no title whatever, but simply said he was in possession. This was a case in which no harm could be done by a postponement. Mr. Jardine opposed the application on the ground that it was not *bona fide*. His Lordship said the property in the plaint was not sufficiently defined, and ordered that the plaintiff should amend his plaint by stating the particulars of the property in respect of which he sought to make the rule absolute, without prejudice to the rule *nisi*. The defendant to have a fortnight's time to show cause after the amendment of the plaint and receipt of copy of further affidavit: costs of the day to be costs of the cause.

HIS EXCELLENCY Sir P. E. WODEHOUSE, K. C. B., Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Captain M. Fawkes, A. D. C., paid a visit on Wednesday evening to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, C.S.I., and Lady Jamsetjee, at their residence, the Fountain Hall.—*Poona Observer.*

THE ACTING AGENT FOR THE SIRDARS ENTERTAINED.—W. H. Newnham, Esq., the acting Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, who will proceed to Ahmedabad on Sunday next, was entertained on Tuesday last by the Hon'ble Khan Bahadoor Puddumjee Pestonjee, Khan Bahadoor Dastoorjee Nusserwanjee Jamaspjee, Baba Sahib Maharaj, Anna Sahib Khoorundwarkur, Rowjee Sahib Rastay, Tattiea Sahib Poorundhurry, Omabie Rastay, and Bhow Dixit Nassickur.—*Id.*

THE NEW TARIFF ON WINES.—The new Custom House Tariff does not appear to have found favour in the eyes of our merchants, and many a mighty voice has been raised against it. The class who suffer most by the increase are the officers of the army, and these do not appear to have felt its pinch yet, for if they have felt it, have resolved to determined to grin and bear. It was hardly fair of the father of the Tariff to "lay on" two extra rupees on the regimental officer's 13 to 15s. brandy, whilst the better paid consumer of Scharzhofberger at 40 to 42s. pays exactly the same increase—one rupee per gallon or two rupees per dozen. I really do not understand why wines and spirits should be almost imposts, pay an *ad valorem* duty. As the Custom House, however, accepts the silver token known as the rupee, as two shillings which Mr. Lewis Hynes, of the Bombay Mint, has proved is not worth 1s. 9d., I suppose the consumers of wines and spirits are not disposed to quarrel with the impost. They are quite satisfied when they cast the blame of depreciation on the capacious bankers. By the way, I am glad to find that a move is made at home to get 2s. per rupee out of the Secretary of State for India —*Bombay Correspondent of the Delhi Gazette.*

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Thibet, Captain C. H. Eastley, will sail to-day for Venice, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr J Talbot
Mr P B Dixon
Mr J H Blick
Mr E Williams
Mr T Hopper
Mr J McArthur and infant
Mr Maurice Bean
Mrs Black
Miss Talbot and two infants
Mrs Tyller and three children.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr W S Wells
Mr G H R Hart
Mr Stuart C Bayley
Mr D R Lyall
Mr J Whitfield
Capt Grierson
Dr C Costello.

FOR VENICE.

Mr J Walker
Mr E L Hunt.

FOR ADEN.—Lieut Kennedy and two native male servants

THE ORPHEUS OPERETTA COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, Saturday night, this company is to have a "grand fashionable night" under the patronage of the Bombay Club, who have taken a large number of seats for the occasion. Under such distinguished patronage Grant Road Theatre will doubtless be filled to overflowing. The performance, which will be for the benefit of Messrs. Norville and Hogarth, will be very attractive. The members of the company will appear in the first part assisted by other performers, making altogether fourteen artistes, as Christy Minstrels, ten of them with blackened faces. The evening's entertainment will likewise consist of the popular song of "The Trial of the Gackwar," with selections from the burlesque of the opera of Maritana. The song of "Down on the Apollo Bunder" will be given, and with other songs, the programme for the evening is very attractive, and we doubt not that the public tomorrow night will show their appreciation of the Orpheus Operetta Company, and especially the two talented members thereof—Messrs. Norville and Hogarth.

MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL

AT the meeting of the Town Council held on Tuesday there were present:—Captain Henry, Chairman; Dr. Blaney, Dr. Cook, Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., Dr. Howlett, Colonel Hancock, the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Raghunath Narayen Khote, Esq., Shantaram Narayen, Esq.

The Municipal Commissioner was also present.

The following Government Resolution was read by the Secretary and recorded:—

Bombay Castle, 24th August 1874.

Memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, No. 4689, dated 13th August 1875, communicating the following resolution of the Town Council on the subject of the contribution of Rs. 50,000 from the Municipal Funds towards the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, referred to in Government Resolution No 2313 dated the 3rd idem.

Resolved.—That Government be informed it is intended that the cash balance shall be brought back to its proper amount within three years from the 1st January next.

Resolution.—Mr. Naylor should be requested to draft a bill without loss of time in conformity with the proposal of the Municipal Corporation.

2. It should be pointed out that the bill should contain two provisions—1st, to enable the Municipality to spend Rs. 50,000 on the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; 2nd, to empower them if necessary to take Rs. 50,000 out of the cash balance of 14 lakhs, which they are required to reserve at the end of each year.

W. G. PEDDER.
Acting Secretary to Government.

The next business was a memo. from the Municipal Commissioner reporting that he had given a contract to Messrs. Richardson and Co. for the supply of cast iron pipes required for the new pumping arrangements at Carnac Bunder.

A month's leave of absence was granted to Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets.

The Secretary then read the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner:—

To H. WYNFORD BARROW, Esq., Secretary to the Town Council.

SIR,—Since the last meeting of the Town Council, I have been favoured by Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, C.S.I., with the perusal of a copy of his reply to Mr. Pedder's letter on the subject of the proposed garden at Mahim, and I find that nothing was stated in such reply as to the naming of the garden. A proposal was made by Mr. Pedder as regards a larger amount, but which appears to have been misunderstood by Sir Cowasjee as applying also to the sum he was willing to give. I would therefore recommend that the Town Council be pleased to accept the offer of Rs. 2,500, and let the garden bear the donor's name, and I am not without hope that when he sees the Town Council's recognition of his liberality more will be forthcoming.—I have, &c.,

H. E. JACOMB,
Municipal Commissioner.

August 31.

The Municipal Commissioner said that first of all Sir Cowasjee thought he had not subscribed anything in honour of Lord Northbrook; he afterwards, however, discovered that he had contributed not to the Northbrook Gardens but to the Khandesh Famine Relief Fund, but notwithstanding that he still liberally continued his negotiations with Mr. Pedder regarding the Mahim Gardens. As he had, therefore, displayed great liberality he [Mr. Jacomb] hoped the Council would take an exceptional view of this case.

Dr. Hewlett said he thought the principle was wrong. He thought it wrong to allow a man to pay £2,500 and call a garden after his name.

The Chairman said he had expressed the same opinion at the last meeting, but there seemed to be a difference in this case. There had been some little arrangement between Sir Cowasjee and Mr. Pedder.

Dr. Hewlett said under these circumstances he would withdraw the objection he had raised, because this was the result of a misunderstanding, but still they were all agreed that the principle was wrong.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee hoped that the Council would not object to call the proposed Mahim Garden after Sir Cowasjee's name. Sir Cowasjee took kindly to all institutions bearing his name, and he is sure to further the interests of the garden if it was named after him.

Dr. Cook said that Sir Cowasjee has already given so much for the public good, and his name was already so well known, that they might waive their principle on this account.

Dr. Blaney said he was very strongly of opinion, on the occasion of the last meeting, that this was a fine opportunity of associating the name of Mr. Pedder with this garden. Mr. Pedder had started the garden and taken a great interest in it, and had this question not been raised and the feeling of the meeting been strong in favour of its bearing the name of Sir Cowasjee, he (Dr. Blaney) should certainly have been ready with a proposal to place before the Council a resolution to the effect that the garden should be named after Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer, he would not now bring forward the proposition.

It was then proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Dr. Blaney, and carried:—That taking into consideration the very numerous and handsome gifts made to the public by Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney, the new garden at Mahim should be named after him, and that the Town Council approve of the acceptance of the sum now offered towards the cost of this new work.

The Chairman said he hoped they should find something better than a garden to associate Mr. Pedder's name with.

After some discussion, Dr. Blaney pointed out that a very useful institution Mr. Pedder had established was the Mazagon market, and he thought they could not do better than call it by his name.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said that he agreed with all that had fallen from Dr. Blaney, but he did not know if it was competent for the Town Council to do that. It would have to be referred to the Corporation.

The Secretary stated that the matter was one which really rested with the Commissioner.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said then he was very glad. It was then proposed by Dr. Blaney, seconded by Mr. Shantaram Narayen, and carried:—That in the opinion of the Town Council the new markets at Mazagon should be called the "Pedder Markets," in recognition of the very valuable services rendered to the city by Mr. W. G. Pedder as Municipal Commissioner.

The seal of the Corporation was ordered to be affixed to the conveyance from Mr. James Murphy of 81 parcels of ground at Moozawur Pathadee, 1st Lane, Mazagon.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Amount previously acknowledged.		40,473 15 8
R K M		6 0 0
Mr E R Woodhouse.		100 0 0
Mr Shoebridge		20 0 0
Captain Jackson	5 0 0	
Captain Colvin	5 0 0	
A Friend	5 0 0	
Mr G J Hill...	5 0 0	
	20 0	
Less Commission for Money Order.	0 4 0	
		19 12 0
Mr K J Best.		16 0 0
Mr R R Beynon		25 0 0
Mr Whitworth		20 0 0
Captain Bell, Brigade Major		15 0 0
Mr J Gregory		10 0 0
Barrack Master Jones ...		3 0 0
Mr John Vittera		25 0 6
Mr Robt Campbell of Manchester.		100 0 0
The following subscriptions previously acknowledged have been transferred from the Army Fund by request of the subscribers:—		
From Dessa through Rev. J H T Blunt		
Brig.-Genl Beale	20 0 0	
Mr S J Joseph, Tel Dept ...	25 0 0	
Lt Col Smith, 18th N I ...	10 0 0	
Rev. J H T Blunt, Chaplain	10 0 0	
Surgn-Major Hudson, 83rd Regiment	5 0 0	
Major Maule, B-4th R A ...	5 0 0	
Major Swinhoe, Comt Dept	5 0 0	
Capt Wright, 83rd Regt ...	4 0 0	
Capt Eden, 18th N I. ...	5 0 0	
Lt Hunt, B-4th R A	2 8 0	
Lt Bell, 18th N I	5 0 0	
Mr A F Lyall, C S	20 0 0	
Captain Bailey, Magistrate	5 0 0	
Captain Rogers, Trigl. Survey	5 0 0	
Mr Shanahan	5 0 0	131 8 0
		40,965 3 8
Less amount previously acknowledged transferred to Army Fund Major W C Justice	50 0 0	
H E Sir Charles Staveley, 2nd Donation	100 0 0	150 0 0
	Rs...	40,815 3 8

THE ARMY FUND.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Amount previously acknowledged.	1,606 10 0	
Less amount transferred to European Hospital General Fund ...	131 8 0	
	30 0 0	1,565 2 0
Captain Waller		
Subscription collected in Rajkote.		
J B P	50 0 0	
Captain Salmon	25 0 0	
Major Warden	20 0 0	
Major Phillippe	10 0 0	
Captain Baird, R E ...	50 0 0	
Mr Rendell	18 0 0	
Dr Leggatt....	10 0 0	
Major Mayne	15 0 0	
Mr Macnaghten	25 0 0	
Mr Blomfield	25 0 0	
Major Watson	25 0 0	
Offertory on Sunday August 22nd.	99 0 0	
		369 0 0
Detachment Queen's Royals, Colaba		62 9 0
Subscriptions from 6th Brigade R A		
Officer Commanding Royal Artillery	200 0 0	
Captain H H Murray ...	5 0 0	
Lieut F W J Barker ...	10 0 0	
Brigade Sergt Major J Miller ...	1 0 0	
School Master J C Gardner	5 0 0	
Quarter Master Sergt J Clark	2 0 0	
Hospital Sergt G Maymark ...	1 0 0	
Sergeant Instr in Gunnery G Birch	1 0 0	
Orderly Room Sergt E Cheshon ...	1 0 0	
Trumpet Major E Venner...	2 0 0	
Armourer Sergeant J S Owen ...	1 0 0	
Schoolmistress M McDaniel ...	2 0 0	
	231 0 0	
Major W C Justice	50 0 0	
H E Sir Charles Staveley, 2nd Donation	100 0 0	150 0 0
Subscriptions from H M's 66th Regt., Belgaum.		
Major J Galbraith...	50 0 0	
" Hogge	25 0 0	
Capt Ready...	10 0 0	
" Garratt	10 0 0	
" Hill	10 0 0	
Lieut Pigott	5 0 0	
" Callea	5 0 0	
" Hobart	10 0 0	
" Turse...	5 0 0	
Color Sergt Biggs	1 0 0	
" Wiseman	1 0 0	
" Cappage	1 0 0	
" Turner	1 0 0	
Corpl Teuton	0 8 0	
Private J Barclay	0 2 0	
" T Brennun	0 4 0	
" C Groombridge	0 4 0	
" A Morgan	0 4 0	
" H Chamberlain	0 4 0	
		135 10 0
	Rs. 2 483 5 0	

H. MAXWELL.
A. C. OLIPHANT.
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 2nd September 1875.

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending the 25th instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—River risen 4 inches. Caterpillars infest Kurrachee Taluka; rats in Jati Taluka.

Shikarpur.—Weather cooler. River 14 feet 9 inches, 1 foot 2 inches higher than last year. Fever prevalent.

Hyderabad.—River steady. Crops well; in Guni Taluka rats attacking crops. Fever has commenced.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Floods extending slowly; Jacobabad partly surrounded; river falling: damage to kharif crops not fully known.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 13; total 11·66; more needed everywhere. Cholera cases 175, deaths 32.

Kaira.—Rain ·28; total 22·28; more required for rice. Other crops good.

Surat.—Rain ·18; total 31·20.

Broach.—Rain ·28; total 40·20. Public health good. Slight

THE FRENCH ARMY AND ITS CRITICS.

(By Telegraph.)

(*From a French Correspondent of the "Times."*)

PARIS, Aug. 8.

An English Review published ten days ago as its first article a paper entitled "The State of the French Army." It had no sooner appeared than it attracted public attention in England as likely to produce one of those ardent controversies which are carried on during entire weeks with eager interest. It was not what may be called a sensation article, it was rather written in a despondingbut kindly tone towards France. It did not give statements in a peremptory fashion but, on the contrary, sought to depreciate the source of its information, and to provoke correction on the part of those interested in contesting its assertions, rumours, and reflections, and the conclusions which it was endeavoured to draw from them. It is certain, moreover that several days before the publication of this article the French Government had an opportunity of knowing its tenour. The English papers which spoke of it reserved, as it were, their opinion till it has been replied to, and everything pointed so strongly to the probability of a correction, explanation, or refutation that everybody's judgment seemed in suspense till both sides had been heard, and the reply weighed in the scale against the attack.

The simple announcement of this article sufficed to set in motion public opinion abroad. Whatever touches the formidable military question in Germany or France will long have the faculty of inflaming men's minds and exciting their imaginations. The war of 1870 was a conflict which had long been expected between two great nations, but, to the gr at surprise of the world, the French since Jena had forgotten how to Conquer, while the Germans had learnt how to win victories. This war, which was expected to last for years, was finished, as it were, before it began. From the outset the issue was evident. The French were forced to assume the defensive, and all who know the character of France and its army know that any campaign which commences by a retreat is fatal. The struggle, it is true, was prolonged for months, but from Reichshoffen it was known that chance and the unexpected could alone change the issue. The war was therefore a two fold surprise for public opinion. France was vanquished and the war finished before beginning. Even now the world has not accustomed itself to this two-fold surprise, and persists in not regarding as finished struggle it thinks hardly commenced. To this general impression must be attributed the obstinacy with which the idea of revenge is maintained in men's minds, and the faith which they refuse to abandon, imparts warm interest to everything connected with the military question in France and Germany. In contrast with this curiosity abroad is the strange fact that not a single line in a French paper has alluded to the article in question; and it might even be asked whether any Frenchman has any suspicion of its existence. Yet it raises the most serious questions. The administration, the direction of the *personnel*, and the *materiel* are equally attacked. The highest personages are called in question. It is asserted that the territorial army is merely a theoretical fiction; that the 12 months' *volunteriat* is viewed with jealousy by the mass; that by means of *virements* one thing has been paid for with the money voted for another; that the sub-officers having already served, the great reserve of military tradition called men "*atreis chevrons*"—that is, those who have served more than 20 years ago—no longer exists; that the working officers are disliked. All this is related plainly in a striking form. Stories repeated here in a whisper are given in black and white, and, in respectful and moderate terms, General de Chanzy, who undoubtedly has never experienced more trenchant attacks, is put on his trial. In fine, it is shown, with evidently sincere regret, that the French nation seems to have lost the supreme faculty of appropriating all ideas and bending to all forms, that capacity of assimilation which enabled it suddenly to transform itself, stooping to new exigencies and constraining new desires. If *Blackwood* is to be believed, France has learnt and forgotten nothing since the war.

Such is the substance of this formidable indictment and in the face of these multiplied accusations the French Press is silent, the Government remains impassive, the Minister of War goes to the Baths, the direction of the *personnel* and *materiel* utters no protest. The barriers of France are closed as it were to, this attack from outside. This general silence, this stoical impassiveness in face of the questions most calculated to excite passion in France, is a surprising phenomenon. Now this attitude of the country, of those called upon to guide public opinion, is a virtual refutation of one of the general observations contained in the article. The writer is mistaken in saying that France has lost the knack of accommodating itself to new circumstances. It has clearly learnt one thing it was formerly ignorant of—namely, to keep silence. Without its pride allowing it to make the confession to itself, France has understood its military defeat, the decline of its influence, the loss of its standing in Europe, and at the present time the idea of an early revenge appears to it a dangerous chimera which its adversaries alone can impute to it. The immense majority of the nation, after five years of indisputable realities, comprehends the extent of its disasters and bequeaths to futurity the task of repairing its heavy losses and recovering its *prestige*. What the present generation means to do it to bear the consequences of its mistakes, pay taxes of all kinds acquiesce in all necessary military measures, and, having experienced sufferings resulting from its defeat, it leaves posterity to regain its lost greatness. So true is this, that nothing would be a greater obstacle to the return of the dynasty than a conviction of a war of revenge being the inevitable consequence. These truths, which nobody here formulates in a concrete fashion, govern the decisions of Governments. Foreigners who have not yet recognized them, the enemies of France who pretend not to acknowledge them, the military opposition in France which will not admit them talk of this nation as one whose object is an immediate revenge; and from this standpoint their criticism on military reorganization are intelligible and even justifiable.

I leave on one side the anecdotes which give *Blackwood's* article so piquant an interest. They throw light, no doubt, on the general character of the military administration, and on the spirit of routine, the difficulty with which a once-formed habit is thrown off—the antagonism between the military and civil elements; but they do not constitute a technical demonstration; they are only the seasoning of the special criticism contained in the substance of the article, and, with some exceptions, there is hardly a French Department from which a series of equally piquant anecdotes could not be borrowed. Is France alone, however, subject to such a system? I do not think so. Irrespective, however, of these anecdotes, there is not one of the criticisms passed on French military organization which is not just on the assumption of an idea of an early revenge, while there is not one which is well founded if that idea is set aside. The organization of an army whose immediate object is a purely defensive attitude has no resemblance to that of an army dreaming of the offensive. In the former case fortifications and the solidity of strategic points demand the promptest attention, and it is only due to the War Department to acknowledge that the organization of fortified points destined to cover and protect the country is admirably conceived and advances with unquestionable activity. The writer recognizes and proclaims this, and I may add that the equipment of these points proceeds quietly. Is the French Army on an adequate defensive footing? The most competent men assert that it is, at any rate, on the point of being so. The actual effective strength of the companies is very weak it is true, and it is because that by augmenting the battalions the companies are diminished, but it must be remembered that the companies have been swelled from 135 to 250 men, and that 160 regiments of four battalions of four companies each, and two depot companies with 250 men per company, give the formidable total of 720,000 infantry, thus showing an augmentation of 160,000 men in case of war. This effective, however, exists only on paper, an irrefragable objection for those who reason on the basis of a war of revenge. But for those who know that the immediate object of Army reorganization is purely defensive, the complete effective appertains to an unfixed future, when a generation will rise up to demand by force of arms the military rehabilitation of France. So, again, with most of the criticisms addressed to military France. The 12 months *Volunteriat* is not so unpopular as is alleged. It has not the slightest analogy to the former system of substitutes. The young man who pays serves at the same time. A year is enough, in the opinion of the greatest captains of modern times, to make a Frenchman a soldier. These young men, who during a whole year wear the uniform, share in the soldier's life, and are full of devotion to the flag, have hitherto deserved nothing but praise. They have become models of discipline, order, and propriety, and while the substitute system introduced only an element of venality and debauch which the ordinary soldier shunned, the 12 months' Volunteers have habits which are held up as examples, and form a society evidently sought by the rest of the regiment.

I will not pursue further the detailed examination of the criticisms in question, and I really think there are some among them which cannot be refuted; but I simply want to point out that there are two quite different starting points, the whole reasoning being changed as on one or the other is adopted—namely, immediate, or at least, early revenge, and deferred, perhaps indefinitely deferred, revenge, for the longer the interval the more ideas are modified, and principles now considered eternal varieties are to-morrow considered an untenable heresy. There is another point of view which must be borne in mind. The French Army, now as formerly, is united, subject to the laws, and, happily for the country, their firmest guardian, but it now opposes an opposition not of principle, but administrative. It is from this centre of opposition that criticisms proceed, and unfortunately politics are not always foreign to them. There is now a certain desire to introduce the civil element into military administration: there is a prejudice against all those who have been maintained in the administrative position they held before the war; and, lastly, there are men who it must be acknowledged have undergone injustice and resent it. In these motives must be sought the origin of the numerous criticisms which are but the expression of all miscalculations, disappointed ambitions, and mortified vanity. These little bitternesses cannot find bearing here. The war of 1870 has closed the columns of the French papers to all attacks on military administration. On this head the press, it must be stated to its honour, has adopted extreme circumspection. Thus, to show the injustice of the criticisms now exciting attention in England, it would be necessary publicly to decline the ambition of an early revenge. The pride of the nation would not forgive a useless public avowal thoughtcorresponding to a profound but silent conviction. It would be necessary, too, to claim a progress in reorganization, constituting both a dangerous and useless avowal—dangerous because it would justify the unfounded apprehensions which lately disturbed Europe; useless, because a defensive State does not need all its projected forces, and nobody in France is foolish enough to imagine that the offensive can be the early object of the efforts of the country, however great they may be. These considerations alone explain the attitude of the press and the Government in view of the indictment preferred against the state of the French Army. It is certain that the French character does not easily lend itself to the transformation imposed on it by the new military organization, and this is why those who proceed with, I believe, deliberate slowness, exhibit more prudence than pride, and, leaving to time the task of effecting that transformation, aim more at the success of their enterprise than at satisfying their vanity. Some English papers have attributed to the present form of Government the defects imputed to military affairs, but this is a mistake. Without wishing to assume the championship of Republicanism, I may remark that it is certainly not incompatibly with military enthusiasm, and that the French soldier fights as well to the cry of "*Vive la Republique!*" as of "*Vive l'Empereur*," and better than to that of "*Vive le Roi.*" The slowness of this organization may, however, prevent offensive and defensive alliances, for it is not the form of Government as the Royalists pretend, which prevents such alliances, but the military weakness of a country which renders them difficult, because dangerous. From this standpoint the silence shown in the face of this attack might appear unwise, but France, it must be remembered, now seems to seek only pacific alliances and to place itself especially under the protection of public law, and it is in this attitude, if it deprives it of an eventually armed assistance, earns it the sympathy of those who prefer the peace of the world to the sanguinary glory of victorious armies.

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Second Ditto (after pause). "*Whose* Father?"
First Ditto. "Why, Jim Bates's!"
Second Ditto. (after pause). "Jim Bates's *who?*"
First Ditto. "Why, Jim Bates's *Father!*"
Second Ditto (after pause). "Jim Bates's *Father!* Well, what does *he* say?"
First Ditto. "Says he'll give 'im the sack!"
Second Ditto (after pause). "Give 'im the *what?*"
First Ditto. "Give him the sack!"
Second Ditto (after pause). "Give *who* the sack?"
First Ditto. "Why, Jim Bates!"
Second Ditto (after long pause). "Ah! I'eard that the day before yesterday!"

HOW THEY FIGHT IN FRANCE.

Letter I.

St. Petersburg, January 1.

Monsieur,—I have discovered that, twelve years ago, you were good enough to accuse me of telling an infamous falsehood. I have taken ten years to obtain a copy of the wretched print in which the libel appeared. That miserable periodical you edited twelve years ago, and, if it still exists, you edit it still. You must edit it still, I repeat, because it is too barbarous to be edited by any one less mean, less despicable, less dishonourable than yourself! You hear me! The never-to-be-sufficiently-hated journal is, or was, called Le Gamin de Deux Mondes.

I courteously invite you to explain to me what is the meaning you attach to the words "infamous" and "falsehood."

I may add, for your information, that recently I strolled into the cemetery in which is situated the grave of your grandmother. I (the writer of this letter—you understand) danced upon that grave!

Accept, Monsieur, my considerations the most distinguished.

Hector de Vin Ordinaire.

Letter II.

Bureau of Le Gamin de Deux Mondes, March 1.

Monsieur,—You will see that I have hastened to reply to your base and mercenary communication! You ask me for the meaning of the words "infamous" and "falsehood." I am not surprised. You are a man of no education. "Man" is a courtesy title I confer upon you. However, search the Dictionary—the source of your literary inspiration! If that work affords you insufficient information, you will find a full explanation of the two words in the Annals of the events of your life!

I have nothing more to say to you, but I denounce to the world your late father and your mother's uncle as povertystricken pickpockets and low-salaried spies.

Accept, Monsieur, my considerations the most distinguished.

Agamemnon de Pommes de Terre.

Letter III.

Leicester Square, May 1.

Monsieur,—I hurry to answer your miserable and pretentious communication. As an explanation it is unsatisfactory; as a contribution to periodical literature it is beneath contempt! If you are not in the hands of the Police for having committed petty larceny, I invite you to meet me—to meet me to fight a duel to the death! You have been what I say—to the death!

First, let me inform you, however, that you are a villain, a ruffian, and a vagabond!

My friends, M. le Comte de Foie de Veau, and M. le Chevalier de Vingt-cinq Centimes, will represent me.

Accept, Monsieur, my considerations the most distinguished.

Hector de Vin Ordinaire.

Letter IV.

Bureau of Le Gamin de Deux Mondes, July 1.

Monsieur,—You will see that your weak-minded challenge is accepted at once. I rejoice that spoon-stealing is not punishable with death, for the Law has thus saved you from the guillotine to fall a victim to my vengeance!

It will be no news to you to hear that you are a bully, a cowardly bully, and a coward!

My friends, M. le Vicomte Piffpaff-Pouf, and M. le General Boum, will represent me.

Accept, Monsieur, my considerations the most distinguished.

Agamemnon de Pommes de Terre.

Letter V.

Paris, September 1.

Messieurs,—We have the honour to declare that we are acting on behalf of our Principal, M. Hector de Vin Ordinaire. Our Principal (claiming the rights as the insulted party) demands to choose weapons, distance, and conditions. He proposes pistols as the weapons; for the distance, three paces; for the conditions, that the pistols be loaded with powder, paper, and bullets.

We await with impatience the reply of your Principal.

Accept, Messieurs, our considerations the most distinguished.

Le Comte de Foie de Veau
Le Chevalier de Vingt-cinq Centimes.

Letter VI.

Paris, October 1. 2 p.m.

Messieurs,—We have the honour to announce that we have hastily submitted your proposal to our Principal. M. Agamemnon de Pommes de Terre hurriedly accepts the weapons, the distance, and a part of the conditions. He will meet your Principal, pistol in hand, at three paces distance. However, although the pistols may be loaded with powder and paper, they must not be loaded with bullets. His honour (which is far dearer to him than life) demands this sacrifice!

The incident must therefore be considered at an end, unless your Principal accepts our Principal's proposition, which is as follows:

The weapons to be rapiers, the distance four feet, and the conditions to be that the rapiers shall have blades at least three feet long.

We await your reply with anxiety.

Accept, Messieurs, our considerations the most distinguished.

Le Vicomte Piffpaff-Pouf.
Le General Boum.

Letter VII.

Paris, October 1. 3 p.m.

Messieurs,—We have the honour to announce that we have tardily and regretfully submitted the proposal of your Principal to our Principal. After much and long consideration, our Principal finds that he can only agree to rapiers and the distance. He objects to the conditions. He feels that his courage—his reputation as a brave man, demands that the rapiers, instead of having blades three feet long, should have no blades at all!

Under these circumstances, the incident must be considered at an end.

Accept, Messieurs, our considerations the most distinguished.

Le Comte de Foie de Veau.
Le Chevalier de Vingt-cinq Centimes.

* * * * * *

And, strange to say, the incident was at an end!

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THACKER, VINING, & Co.,
Agents for the Patentee.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Chancery made in a Matter intituled "In the matter of an Act of Parliament passed in the 10th and 11th years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria cap 96 intituled "An Act for better securing Trust funds and for the relief of Trustees." And in the matter of the TRUSTS of JOHN SOLOMON HALL'S ASSURANCE on the LIFE of FREDERICK MOUAT deceased. An Enquiry has been directed and is now being prosecuted in the Chambers of the Vice Chancellor Sir Richard Malins who were the next of kin according to the Statutes for the distribution of Intestates Estates of Frederick Mouat and his wife Mrs. Mouat respectively or either of them living at the time of the time of the decease of either or both of them as the case may be and whether any of such next of kin are since dead and if so who is or are their legal personal representive or representatives respectively. Now all persons claiming to be NEXT of KIN of the said FREDERICK MOUAT who died in India in or about the month of December 1826 and of Mrs. MOUAT his widow who also died in India in or about the year 1855 are by their Solicitors on or before the 30th day of October 1875 to come in and prove his or their claim or claims at the Chambers of the said Vice Chancellor Sir Richard Malins No. 3 Stone Buildings Chancery Lane Middlesex England or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order. THURSDAY the 11th day of November 1875 at 12 of the clock at noon at the said Chambers is appointed for hearing and adjucating upon the claims. Dated this 9th day of August 1875.

E. W. WALKER Chief Clerk
TILLEARD GODDEN & HOLME Solicitors
34 Old Jewry London.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

IT having come to our knowledge that impressions have been and are being given out by certain parties interested in Sewing Machines, that the Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines are not capable of turning out such work as their Machines can produce, we beg to caution the public against such misrepresentations, and to inform them that the Wheeler & Wilson's Machines can, with the greatest ease, execute the following work:—Piecing, Hemming, Tucking, Felling, Gathering, Binding, Quilting, Cording, Braiding, Trimming, Fringing, and Embroidering and Leather work. And in firmness of stitch, rapidity of action, noiselessness of motion, perfect adaptation to all kinds of work, easiness of comprehension in learning, economy of thread, and wonderful durability, the W. & W. Machines stand unrivalled, and are so acknowledged through all the civilised quarters of the Globe. They are besides sold at very moderate prices, in order to enable every invite intending purchasers to examine and Judge for themselves the relative merits of the W. & W. Sewing Machines and others imported into Bombay before investing their money on cheaper but inferior productions.

In addition to the numerous Prizes, Medals and Diplomas of Honour and Merit won by the W. & W. Machines at the various exhibitions of Europe and America, at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, the Emperor of Austria bestowed the high title of the Knight's Cross of the Imperial Order of Francis Joseph upon the Hon. Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, President of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., for the highest superiority of the W. & W. Machines over all others, some of which obtained only minor distinctions at the Exhibition.

Beware of counterfeits and imitations, which are paraded as on Wheeler & Wilson's "system" or "principle." All Wheeler & Wilson Machines have the name and Trade-mark of "Wheeler & Wilson, Bridgeport Corn," impressed on the cloth-plate and the Trade-mark of the Company imbedded in the Machines.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET,
Sole Agents, W. & W. Manufacturing Co.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE is respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as those of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1875.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local and Through Trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad.

We would draw particular attention to the important changes in the Times of the Arrival and Departures of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways Trains from Bombay.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following Agents:—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller. Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore.....Spectator" Office.
Bombay.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran.....Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund.....Observer" Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

THE BALLY PAPER MILL COMPANY, LIMITED, CALCUTTA.—The Company manufacture Paper of various descriptions, say Brown, Half-bleache', Whi e and Blotting in sizes to suit consumers. Cotton Mills supplied with Packing Paper, Bundling Paper and Backings on advantageous terms.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Victoria Buildings, 30th August 1875.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a RESOLUTION passed at the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY held YESTERDAY, a DIVIDEND at the rate of RUPEES FORTY-FIVE PER SHARE will be PAID on and after the 7th of September 1875 to the SHAREHOLDERS whose NAMES STOOD on the REGISTER on 30th August, on presentation of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

HOLDERS of QUARTER SHARES will receive a proportionate DIVIDEND on pres nting their RECEIPTS, but Shareholders are requested as far as possible to arrange to present FOUR QUARTER S